The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,210.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On MOMDAY Evening, February 19. 1787,
WILL BE PERFORMED,
The Tragedy of

P E R C Y.

Percy, Mr ILIFF;
Earl Raby, Mr SPARKS;
Sir Hubert, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;
Edric, Mr HALLION;
Harcourt, Mr BELL;
And Douglas, Mr WOODS.
Birtha, Mrs WOODS;
And the Part of Elwina, by a YOUNG LADY,
(Being her First Appearance on any Stage.)
After the Play, "*Ma chere ami*," by Mrs ILIFF.

To which will be added, a FARCE,
As will be expreſſed in the Bills.

☞ A new Opera, called *Robin Hood*; or, *Sherwood Foreſt*, is in rehearſal, and will be performed very ſoon, with new ſcenes, dreſſes, and decorations.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On TUESDAY the 20th February,
Being Faſten's Even,
THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET.
To begin at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets, three Shillings each, to be had at
Mr Spankie's ſhop, oppoſite to the Tron Church;
Mr Richard Richardſon's, Royal Exchange; and
Meſſ. Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's Street.

The Committee of Subſcribers give notice, That the Coach entry to the Aſſembly Rooms is on the weſt ſide, and the Chair entry on the eaſt ſide of the building.

The Nobility and Gentry are particularly requeſted to order their Coachmen, both in ſetting down and taking up, to enter from George Street, and drive off by Roſe Street.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

GEORGE STRTEE, *Edinburgh, Feb.* 16. 1787.

AT a General Meeting of the Subſcribers held this day, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That the amuſements of the Rooms ſhall be conducted by a Maſter of Ceremonies and they appointed another General Meeting to be held on Friday the 2d day of March next, at two o'clock afternoon, at the Aſſembly Rooms, for the purpoſe of electing a Gentleman to fill that office.

At that Meeting, Directors will alſo be choſen for the management of the concern.

This Day was Publiſhed,
By J. Bell, Parliament Cloſe,
VOLUME FOURTH, OCTAVO,
OF THE

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF LANGUAGE.

Where alſo may be had,
WRITTEN BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
I. All the preceding Volumes of the above.
II. **ANCIENT METAPHYSICS,**
CONTAINING
The SCIENCE of UNIVERSALS—with an Examination of the Principles of SIR ISAAC NEWTON's PHILOSOPHY.
THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF MAN.
AND
THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY, both in Ancient and Later Times, &c.
In 3 vols. 4to. price 2l. 12 s. 6 d. in boards.

I. LITERARY REVIEW.

This day was Publiſhed, price 1 s. or 1 s. 3 d. per Poſt,
The Engliſh Review for January 1787.
Which contains Accounts of the following Books—viz.

Travels in North America, by the Marquis de Chaſtellux; Beattie's evidences of the Chriſtian religion; Dr Fordyce's poems; Voltaire's Maid of Orleans; letters of an Engliſhman; Arnold on inſanity; Savary's letters on Egypt; literary communication from the Imperial Academy at Peterſburgh; Bacon's hiſtory of Henry VII.; extract of a letter from Germany; a ſhort review of the ſtate of of Great Britain at the commencement of 1787; and above thirty other articles.

To the review of books is ſubjoined, a ſurvey of the political occurrences of the month, not only in Great Britain, but throughout Europe, which it is hoped forms a valuable appendix to a review of literature and ſcience, foreign and domeſtic.

*** Gentlemen reſiding in the country or abroad will derive particular advantage from this publication.

London, printed for J. Murray, No. 32, Fleet-ſtreet, and J. Sibbald, Edinburgh—Of whom may be had,

THE
EDINR. MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY,
FOR JANUARY;

Containing the character of the Virginians, by the Marquis de Chaſtellux; remarks on the temperature of Virginia; account of a moſt ſtupendous natural bridge, hitherto undeſcribed; obſervations on the ſoil of the United Provinces of Holland, and the remarkable changes which it has undergone; on the native country of the arts of deſign; on the temperature of different latitudes; table of the mean annual temperature of ſeveral principal cities; characters of the Sovereign, Mr Pitt, Mr Fox, Lord North, &c.; original poems by Allan Ramſay, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, for behoof of Creditors, at the Cellar, next door to Mr Crighton brewer, north back of the Canongate, upon Thurſday the 22d current, at twelve o'clock,

About 18 dozen Port and Claret,

14 dozen Spaniſh Wine, and ſeveral dozens Cyder and ſtrong Ale.

The Liquors to be taſted the morning of the ſale; and to be paid and taken away immediately after being ſold.

To be SOLD and entered to immediately,

A HOUSE in the Scale Stairs, north-

eaſt corner of the Exchange, Edinburgh.—Enquire at Patrick Robertſon jeweller, who begs to inform the public, that he has at preſent for ſale, a fine aſſortment of Silver Plate, Jewellery, and fine Toys, enamelled, engraved, and plain Gold Watches; ſilver, metal, and covered ditto of all kinds; and as many of his friends as do not know that he deals in plated goods, he takes this opportunity of acquainting them, that he has always a very great variety, which he ſells on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ST. DAVID's.

THE GRAND MASTER being to honour the Lodge with a viſit on Tueſday firſt, it is requeſted that the Brethren be aſſembled by Six o'clock that evening.

The Maſter and other Office-Bearers will be there a quarter of an hour ſooner.

WATERSTON AND CO.
Wax Chandlery and Stationary Warehouſe,
LAWNMARKET, EDINBURGH.

Waterſton and Co. having brought their manufacture of SEALING WAX and WAFERS to ſuch a ſtate as, they flatter themſelves, at leaſt equals any of thoſe articles imported from Holland, England, or Ireland, and being reſolved that no expence or attention ſhall be be ſpared ſtill to extend and improve it, hope for the continuance of the public favour.

They have always on hand a complete aſſortment of the following goods:

SEALING WAX.

Extra very beſt Dutch red, gold ſpangled, beſt ſuperfine Dutch red and black, all the other numbers, red and black of different qualities; red, black, green, and yellow ſtick and cake for bottles, &c.

WAFERS.

Beſt vermilion glazed wafers, large, middle ſize, and ſmall, of all colours, beſt black and white common vermilion, common black and coloured, common red.

STATIONERY.

Writing papers and cards of all ſorts, quills, Japan ſhining ink for records, ink powders, common, red, and black inks, beſt kinds.

FLAMBEAUX.

Large white wax, very fine, common yellow tar links, very low priced; alſo bees wax and bleached wax.

WAX LIGHTS.

Licenſed to ſell wax candles, of which they have a large aſſortment, all ſizes, at 3 s. per lb. thick ſhort wax lights made on purpoſe for the mail coach and gentlemens carriages, bougie, or green and white wax taper, at ſame price, and ſtandards for ditto.

COLOURS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Beſt vermilion, and all other colours, genuine of their kinds, as imported; alſo a variety of dye ſtuffs.

Juſt arrived from the Patentee,

A freſh aſſortment of the GENUINE ESSENCE of PEPPERMENT, large ſtoppered bottles at 2 s. 9 d. ſmall at 1 s. 1½d. ſtamps included.

N. B.—The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to commiſſions in town or from the country.

*** Proper diſcount for ready money or large quantities.

Exciſe Office, Edinburgh, 13th February, 1787.
BY ORDER OF THE
Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE by public Auction, at Anſtruther, on Friday the 23d current,

1538 } Gallons, { GENEVA.
300 } { RUM.
160 } { BRANDY.

Exciſe Office, Edinburgh, 16th Feb. 1787.
BY ORDER OF THE
Honourable Commiſſioners of Exciſe,

THERE is to be expoſed to SALE by public auction, at Aberdeen, on Monday the 26th current,

94 } Gallons, { RUM.
255 } { BRANDY.
2976 } { GENEVA.
8 } { CINNAMON WATERS.
21 } { AQUAVITÆ.

And at Peterhead, on Tueſday the 27th current.

196 } Gallons, { RUM.
77 } { BRANDY.
940 } { GENEVA.
7 } { CORDIAL WATERS.

The goods may be ſeen at the reſpective warehouſes, any time before the day of ſale.

Teas, &c. in Wholeſale and Retail.

JUST now arrived from the laſt ſale of the Eaſt-India Company, a quantity of very fine TEAS, which were bought by an eminent broker of experience, and will be ſold for ready money only, at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.			per lib.
Very beſt Bohea,	£. 0 2 0		Superfine Congou,	£. 0 5 6
Congou Bohea,	2 3		Fine Souchong,	5 6
Good Congou,	3 0		Very beſt ditto,	6 0
Superior ditto,	3 10		Good Green Tea,	6 0
Fine ditto,	4 2		Very fine Hyſon,	7 8
Very fine ditto,	4 10		Superfine ditto,	9 0

The above Teas will be found of the beſt qualities, and at leaſt 3 d. per lib. lower than what are ſhipped to this place by the London grocers in wholeſale; and in order to put the retail buſineſs upon an equal if not a ſuperior footing to that of London, the trett allowed of 4 per cent. by the Eaſt-India Company will alſo be given in retail, which entitles the purchaſer to 1 oz. every 2 lib. and to 2 oz. every 3½ lib. It ſhall always be ſtudied to have a freſh and complete aſſortment from every ſale, to meet the approbation of the public. And in order to regulate the prices of Tea as far as poſſible, and to prevent impoſitions, it is propoſed to give the public a fair ſtate of the original coſt of every ſale at the Company's warehouſe, as well as the prices charged, which will prevent the Tea Buſineſs being carried on by improper perſons.

Alſo the following Wines and Fruits.

LEMONS, CHINA and SEVILLE ORANGES.
St CATHARINE's PRUNES, in cheſts & half cheſts.

Alſo a quantity of very fine Italian RAISINS, of a rich quality, fit for making wine, which will be ſold at 24 l. Sterling per ton.

Some very fine Walnuts, Cheſnuts, and French Rynods.

☞ Thoſe that buy the Oranges for Marmalade will be entitled to ſugar for making the ſame one halfpenny per pound below the current prices.

Port and Sherry Wine of the beſt quality, and loweſt prices, of any in town.

Orders for the above addreſſed to Alexander Thomſon, at his warehouſe, High Street, Edinburgh, will be properly attended to.

TO BE LET,

THE Houſe of Eaſter Dalry, with the Garden and Incloſures adjoining, containing in all about four Scots acres.

The Houſe conſiſts of ten rooms and kitchen, with other conveniencies; and there are alſo a ſtable for four horſes, coach-houſe, &c.

The premiſſes are ſituated near the toll-bar on the Corſtorphine road, within a few minutes walk of the New Town of Edinburgh.

The Garden may be entered to immediately, and the Houſe at Whitſunday.

David Rentoul gardener at Dalry will ſhow the houſe and grounds; and for further particulars apply to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Hanover Street.

WHITEHALL, *Feb.* 9. 1787.

WHEREAS is has been humbly repreſented to the King, That on the night between the 3d and 4th inſtant, ſome evil diſpoſed perſon or perſons unknown, burglariouſly broke into, and entered the Counting-houſe and Parlour adjoining of Meſſ. Allan, Steuart, and Company, merchants at Leith, and proceeded to force open two deſks in the ſaid Counting-houſe, when not finding any money therein, they damaged ſeveral articles of the Furniture, and made their eſcape:

His Majeſty, for the better apprehending and bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in the burglary and outrage above mentioned, is hereby pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any one of them, (except the perſon who firſt broke into the ſaid Counting-houſe and Parlour) who ſhall diſcover his accomplice or accomplices therein, ſo that he or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

SYDNEY.

And, as a further encouragement, the reward of FIFTY POUNDS is hereby offered to any perſon making ſuch diſcovery as above mentioned (except as is before excepted) to be paid by Meſſ. Allan, Steuart, and Company, upon the conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

EDINBURGH.

WHEREAS, Agents of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Office, Phœnix Fire Office, Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, and other Offices, have, in different parts of the Kingdom, adverſiſed the giving of POLICIES GRATIS *to all perſons removing from any other Office, whereby ſome perſons have been induced to leave this Office—*

Notice is hereby given, That the SUN FIRE OFFICE *will henceforth give* Policies gratis *to all perſons already inſured in this Office, who have occaſion to alter their Inſurance; and likewiſe* Policies gratis *to any perſons removing their Inſurances from any other Office.*

Edinburgh, January 30, 1787. ROBERT ALLAN
Agent.

St Andrew's Street, New Town, Edinburgh.

WILLIAM M'EWAN, after thanking a generous public for paſt favours, takes the liberty to inform them, that he is now ſelling wholeſale and retail, the following fine new TEAS. viz.

GUN POWDER, | SOUSHONG,
GREEN, | CONGO,
HYSON, | BOHEA,

And a quantity of good high-coloured India Nankeens.

As the above goods were all purchaſed under his own inſpection, and at the cheapeſt and beſt markets, W. M. is happy to have it now in his power to ſupply his cuſtomers, not only with the beſt of goods, but upon ſuch terms as can hardly fail to merit the approbation of all thoſe who pleaſe to make trial.

The TEAS recommended are Congo, 4 s. 6 d. Souſhong, 5 s. and 5 s. 6 d. Hyſon, 7 s. 6 d. and very fine ditto, 8 s. Gun-powder Green, 15 s.

Foreign Spirits;—Double Rum, 8 s. Coniac Brandy, 8 s. Bord ditto, 7 s. Dutch Gineeaux, 6 s.

☞ Commiſſions properly attended to.

To LET, and enter to at Whitſunday next,

A Genteel Small HOUSE in Heriot's

Entry, conſiſting of three rooms and a kitchen, and cellar. Alſo, a Stable if required; and a great many other conveniencies which town houſes want.

Alſo, an AREA at the head of ſame entry, to be feued for building on.

For particulars apply to Mrs Allan.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.

By order of the Truſtees for Building a Bridge over the Cowgate, &c.

THERE are to be SOLD, within the Dean of Guild Court-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

Four LOTS or AREAS for buildings, on the weſt ſide of South Bridge Street.

Lot I. Conſiſting of 49 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 45 feet in front to the Square on the ſouth of the Tron Church, in a line with the north gable of lot 4th from the High Street, on the eaſt ſide of Bridge Street, purchaſed by Mr Nathaniel Donaldſon, late of Tobago.

Lot II. Conſiſting of 48 feet in front along South Bridge Street, and 45 feet in depth immediately on the ſouth of lot 1ſt.

Lot III. Conſiſting of the ſame dimenſions of lot 2d, and immediately on the ſouth thereof.

Lot IV. Conſiſting of 48 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 44 feet in depth adjoining to and on the ſouth of lot 3d. Each of the purchaſers will have a right to the ſtones and other materials of the houſes on the weſt ſide of their reſpective lots, and from thence to Peebles Wynd.

The purchaſers of lots 2d, 3d, and 4th, will each of them have right to two of the arched vaults under the Street, the length of the middle or croſs wall; theſe arches are 20 feet ſpan at the ſpring of the arch, and ſeveral ſtories of vaults may be made in each of them.

The entry to the premiſſes to be on the 26th of May next, but the Truſtees will not object to the purchaſers entering ſooner, provided they can make an agreement for that purpoſe with any others concerned.

The price to bear intereſt from Whitſunday 1788, and to be payable the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other at Martinmas 1789.

N. B. Theſe Areas will likeways front a ſpacious Street on the weſt from the Square, ſouth of the Tron Church, to the Cowgate, above 50 feet wide; ſo that the building on *the firſt* will have *three fronts*, and the whole of the north front will be ſeen from the High Street, both on the eaſt and weſt of the Church.

The conditions of ſale will be ſhown by John Gray, writer to the ſignet; and a ground plan, and an elevation of the intended buildings will be ſhown by Robert Kay, ſurveyor to the Truſtees, at his houſe in Sandiland's Cloſe.

A SHOP IN THE PARLIAMENT CLOSE.
To be Sold by private bargain,

THAT Large and Commodious Shop

or Ware-room in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the Parliament Cloſe immediately adjoining to the ſhop poſſeſſed by Adam Dalmahoy.

The above is well lighted from a large open area on the ſouth, and uſed always to be occupied as a ſhop till of late; it is now under leaſe to the Clerks of Seſſion for a term of years, upon this condition, That (if ſold) the purchaſer may have acceſs, on giving ſix months notice; ſo that the premiſſes appear to be a deſirable purchaſe, either as a ſecurity for a ſum of money, or as a centrical accommodation for an actual trader; having, on the one hand, the proſpect of a certain well-paid rent; and on the other, an option to take the actual poſſeſſion even at Martinmas 1787, or Whitſunday 1788—a period when ſhops will be in great requeſt, from the propoſed plan of taking down the Luckenbooths.

The ſhop will be ſhown by Mr John Chalmers, at Mackenzie's Office, Parliament Cloſe; and thoſe wiſhing for further information, or deſiring to become purchaſers, may apply to Thomas Cranſtoun, writer to the ſignet, Merchant Street.——Not to be repeated.

Chamber of Commerce & Manufactures.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures at Edinburgh, is to be held in Mary's Chapel, on Wedneſday next the 21ſt current, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of conſidering the Poſt Maſter General's anſwer to the application made to him regarding the Sunday's Poſt.

WILLIAM CREECH, } Secretaries.
JAMES MORRISON junr. }
Edinburgh, 16th February 1787.

STATE LOTTERY.

TICKET, No. 25,958. firſt drawn, entitled to ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, and No. 45,433. a Prize of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, was divided in ſhares, by Meſſ. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, and ſold at their Offices, Cornhill, Charing Croſs, and at WHITE and MITCHELL's, oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, where [illegible] by that poſt, may be had; and all buſineſs reſpecting the Lottery tranſacted agreeable to act of Parliament, and no where elſe on their account.

☞ A Half of No. 45,433. was on Monday laſt ſold to a Gentleman in Edinburgh.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

For Building a Dry Dock at Leith.

ANY Perſon or Perſons willing to Contract for Building a DRY DOCK upon the dock and building-yard, &c. preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Walter Gooken, ſhip-builder in North Leith, may give in their propoſals and eſtimates to Alexander Ferguſon, writer, St James's Square, Edinburgh.

And for further particulars apply to him.

Wanted by Subſcription,

At the Town of Kirkcaldy, Fifeſhire,

A TEACHER, properly qualified to inſtruct children in the Engliſh, Latin, and French Languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, &c.

He is to be confined to forty ſcholars, and his ſalary to be 40 l. Sterling per annum, beſides what emoluments may ariſe from an evening ſchool. None need apply but thoſe who are well recommended.

Thurſday the 1ſt day of March next is appoined for the trial of the candidates that may appear. Thoſe whom this may anſwer will pleaſe call by that time for Mr George Morgan, or Mr Robert Brown, in Kirkcaldy.

JUST arrived, and SOLD at the Cellars of WHITE and FRASER, Queen's Street, Leith,

Beſt Iriſh Beef in teirces and barrels,

for ſhips proviſions.
PORK in barrels for ditto.
LEWIS HERRINGS in barrels and firkins.
FOREIGN GREAT SALT for curing fiſh.
ENGLISH PORTER in hogſheads and bottles.
N. B. COOPERS wanting employment, will find good encouragement, by applying as above.

ROBERT JOHNSTON JUNIOR,

HAS received from the laſt SALES his ſupply of

T E A S,

Which are conſiderably lower than formerly, and of an exceeding good quality.—The following are the ready-money prices; but thoſe who take 10 lib. weight and upwards will have a proper diſcount.

HYSON,	SOUCHONG,	CONGO,
7s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
8s. 0d.	5s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
	6s. 0d.	4s. 6d.

☞ There remain ſtill on hand ſome cheſts at 4 s. 6 d. ſo much approved of; and purchaſers who chuſe it, may have *one oz. to the pound.*

Double and ſingle refined ſugar—lump, powder, and Liſbon ſugars—at the loweſt prices.

N. B. At the above ſhop, all ſorts of London, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, toys, jewellery, are ſold at the moſt reaſonable prices, as uſually ſome of the articles greatly below prime coſt.

†† To Let, TRINITY LODGE, either furniſhed or unfurniſhed, to be entered to at pleaſure, with garden and five acres of graſs ground, pleaſantly ſituated about a mile to the north of the New Town.

Alſo, A SMALL HOUSE near the ſea, of a kitchen, dining-room, and four other apartments.

Enquire as above.

MAHOGANY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by James Whyte at the Marble Work, Leith, on Thurſday 22d February, at eleven o'clock forenoon, 15,000 feet of excellent hard MAHOGANY, different breadths; to be put up in lots for the convenience of purchaſers.—The Wood meaſured by Thomas Buchan, meaſurer in Leith.

Apply to James Whyte, where the Marble Buſineſs is carried on, and execute on the ſhorteſt notice.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in Canongate, belong-

ing to and poſſeſſed by the Earl of Hadington,—with a large area, coach houſe for two carriages, two ſtables, and a variety of other conveniencies.

The houſe to be ſeen Mondays and Fridays, betwixt one and three o'clock afternoon.

For particulars, enquire at John Wauchope, writer to the ſignet.

ADJOURNMENT,

By Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE are to be expoſed to Sale by public roup, within the Council Chamber, upon Wedneſday next the 21ſt of February current, at five o'clock afternoon

Theſe parts of the CITY WALL ly-

in on the ſouth ſide of Heriot's Hoſpital and on the weſt ſide thereof, as far north as the new wall round the Reſervoir, in three lots.

As ALSO, That part of the City Wall ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the College.

The conditions of Sale will be ſhown by the City Clerks.

INTIMATION

To the CREDITORS of the deceaſed Dr GEORGE BELL, Phyſician in Manchester.

IN the proceſs of exoneration and multiplepoinding, at the inſtance of JEAN and MARY BELL, ſiſters of the ſaid Dr George Bell, againſt his Creditors, Lord Swinton, Ordinary, by an interlocutor dated the 7th of February current, ordained the Creditors to produce their intereſts in proceſs, within three weeks from that date; with certification; and appointed intimation thereof to be made in the Minute-book, Caledonian Mercury, Edinburgh Evening Courant, and Dumfries Journal, that it might come to the knowledge of all concerned.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 13.

Madrid, Jan. 29.

MR LISTON, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, having, in pursuance of his instructions, made application for a prolongation of the term of six months, fixed by the late Convention for the evacuation of the Mosquito country, which would expire on the last day of February, his Catholic Majesty has consented to prolong the time specified for four months. The end of June next is therefore agreed upon by the two Courts to be the time fixed for the said evacuation being completed, and orders are accordingly sent from hence to the President of Guatemala, and the Commandant of Truxillo, to conduct themselves in conformity to this arrangement.

Constantinople, Jan. 11.

The plague has again broken out, with a violence altogether unusual in this season of the year, in different parts of Constantinople, and in the suburb of Haskoy, mostly inhabited by Jews, in the neighbourhood of the naval arsenal. It is hoped, however, that the present very cold weather may check the progress of the contagion.

St Petersburgh, Jan. 19.

Her Imperial Majesty, with her suite, set off yesterday morning at about nine o'clock from Czarsco-Zelo, on her intended tour.

The Treaty of Commerce between this Court and that of Naples was signed at Czarsco-Zelo by the respective Plenipotentiaries yesterday evening.

Dresden, Jan. 21.

The distemper, which had broken out among the horned cattle in the village and neighbourhood of Stolpen, has entirely disappeared; in consequence of which the troops, which were stationed to prevent the spreading of the infection, have been withdrawn.

Nice, Jan. 25.

Yesterday died here, John Birkbeck, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Turin, Jan. 13.

His Sardinian Majesty has appointed the Count de St André, Commandant at Nice, to be Viceroy of Sardinia.

LLOYD's LIST. —*Feb.* 13.

THE Catharine, Cave, from Cork to Grenada, is returned to Kinsale with loss of foremast, bowsprit, and obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard in a hard gale of wind.

The Resolution, Strannack, from Charlestown to Barbadoes, sprung a leak in a storm, and put into Jamaica in distress, where her cargo was sold, and the ship is repairing to enable her to proceed for London.

The City of Wologda, Visser, from Archangel to Bergen, is lost at the island Keldien; part of the ship's materials expected to be saved.

The Hector, Kennedy, is lost at Jamaica.

The Rose, Tobin, from Leghorn to the Isle of Man, is lost on a sunken rock near Europa Point.

The Louisa, Forrest, from Liverpool to Africa, is put into Belfast with loss of mizen mast; all her boats, and part of the cargo thrown overboard.

The Ellen, Drinkwater, from Liverpool to Jamaica, was well the first of January, in lat. 38. long. 17.

The Henry, Every, from Liverpool to Antigua, is put into Milfordhaven, all well.

The Fisher, Clark, from Liverpool to Africa, is put into Kinsale, all well.

The Pitt, Captain Cowper, arrived off Point Anger in the Streights of Sunda, the first of August, all well, and was to sail thence the 4th of the said month; the following ships had passed the Streights, viz.

Trial Packet, Painter, from	London.
Stormont, Curtis,	ditto.
Earl Cornwallis, Hodgson,	ditto.
Southampton, Hall,	ditto.
Kent, Hardinge,	ditto.
Neptune, Scott,	ditto.
Contractor, Macintosh,	ditto.
Royal Charlotte, Price,	ditto.
Empress of China, from	New York.
Hope, ——,	ditto.
Canton, ——,	from Philadelphia.
Denmark, ——,	from Copenhagen.
Gustavus the 3d,	from Gottenburg.
Lusitanio, from	Lisbon.

N. B. Captain Cowper spoke Captain Churchill, of the Walpole, off the Cape, the 14th of June, all well on board.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *Feb.* 12.

COMMITTEE ON THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Mr BEAUFOY in the Chair.

THE *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose up, and made a speech of three hours, during which he went into the merits of the Commercial Treaty, with great eloquence and ability, meeting every objection with a fairness and candour which nothing could surpass; and stating every matter relating to the subject, with that precision and detail which mark the information of a Minister, and the minute attention of a great statesman. We cannot pretend to follow the train of reasoning which he made use of on this important question, and can only mark the outlines of his arguments, which were conveyed in a stile that would have rendered a much less important subject highly interesting.

He contended, that an unalterable enmity betwixt nations was a proposition which he held very illiberal, and not founded in reason, or in the nature of things. That this Treaty, although it does not promise peace for ever, yet it did for a longer time than we could calculate upon without it, and by occasioning a mutual intercourse of commerce and the interests of individuals to combine, made it more firm; but if it did not, he maintained that this treaty not only secured us against the attempts of France, but would enable us, by improving our resources, to withstand other attempts made against us. That arguments, taken from far-fetched political deductions, were very little to be depended upon, unless supported in the strongest manner by experience; that he did not presume upon the political amity of France; that little dependence, he thought he might say, though Minister, was to be made on her promises; but, he must say, in this business they had behaved with frankness and openness. But if it were wholly the contrary, and that no dependence could be had upon her friendly intentions, could it be said by any man, that this nation could be so circumstanced, that she could not encrease her wealth by a commercial intercourse in the time of peace, because that nation might possibly be some time in opposition to her in war? He did not consider this treaty as in the smallest degree impairing our power to oppose France, but most certainly encreasing it; and while that power was maintained of resisting their attempts, it was of little consequence what our intercourse with them might be in time of peace; but as it certainly, on our part, arose from a superiority of manufactures, and on theirs in produce only, the balance must be in our favour. He went into a very accurate enquiry into this part of the subject, and of its political tendency, shewing that we were perfectly safe and secure on the one hand, if France was not sincere; and explaining, on the other hand, that it was the interest of France, from wisdom, from policy, and, as far as could be judged, from prevailing conviction, to adhere to her agreement with this country.

Mr *Pitt* concluded one of the most elegant speeches ever delivered in Parliament, with moving several resolutions approving of the general tendency of the treaty.

Mr *Fox* and Mr *Flood* rose nearly at the same time, but the Chairman, Mr Beaufoy, calling on the former, he proceeded. On any other occasion, he said, he would readily have yielded to the Right Hon. Gentleman near him, but pledged as he was on the present, he felt compelled to take the first opportunity to deliver his opinion. He was sorry, that after all he had heard, he was still obliged to give his decided opposition to the resolution proposed, and to express his apprehension that the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, had determined on a great question, on a very confined review of the business which it comprised.

Though he, for his part, regarded the kingdom and the manners of France in an amiable light in some points of view, yet he still could not help looking on the kingdom as the decided enemy of Britain. He did not however, conceive this sentiment on confined motives, nor from any hereditary antipathy. The battles of Cressy and Agincourt had no share in the jealousies, that in his opinion should divide England and France. The latter was only the enemy of Britain, whilst she aimed at overweening influence and power; and as a proof, there was a time when France was not the natural enemy of Britain:—which was when Philip II. ruled the councils of Spain, and made universal monarchy his object. Whenever the wisdom of British policy had prevailed, it had ever shunned any alliance with France, except in the single instance of Oliver Cromwell; that wise politician had fallen into the error, but the probable cause was, that he dreaded the assistance which France might give to the House of Stewart, and was resolved to buy them off, at any expence.—In the reign of Charles II. and James, the dignity of the realm had also been sacrificed by a similar connection, but there were periods which the illustrious Earl of Chatham used to look over, to use his own expressions, as blots in the British history, though his son now thought proper to use the same periods as illustrious, and precedents for his conduct. The Right Hon Gentleman had spoken so very strangely of the memorable Treaty of Utrecht, as to call for some comment. He had attributed its fall rather to party motives, than to the interference of the manufacturing interests. But did he not know, that the Tory Parliament bore universal sway at that time? did he not know that the expences of the war had irritated all ranks against the Whigs, who were the sole opposers of the treaty? and yet, that very Parliament who had been persuaded into the grossest absurdities, who had blamed the wars of Marlborough as too expensive, tho' they had raised us to the zenith of our greatness, and who had not been taught to believe, that the House of Austria, and not that of Bourbon, were the natural enemies of Britain; that very Parliament could not be brought to pass the treaty of Utrecht, which was the prototype of the present. It was true, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had asserted, that the same Parliament had addressed their thanks to her Majesty for promoting the intercourse with France. But surely the Right Hon. Gentleman's own administration could furnish him with instances of a similar nature, when the respect for the minister got the better of the detestation which was due to the measure, and the probable effects of the one were forgotten in complaisance to the other.

He had heard much of the assurances given by France of the sincerity of her intentions on the present occasion. Did not the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him know, that the professions of that court were never more warm than during the embassy of Lord Stormont, when they were on the eve of commencing the American war? He had also observed, that there was no circumstance in the event of that business to invite an attack; but surely he may have recollected, that at the period he had now alluded to, under the administration of a king, with whom the love of his subjects seemed his only ambition; and under a Minister, Monsieur de Maurepas, whose advanced age seemed to forbid any hostile inclinations; yet on the sole invitation of a tempting opportunity, the system of policy, which through every change of monarchs and of ministers had been their invariable guidance, prompted them instantly to commence a war. Nay, if farther proof of the undeviating and ambitious intrigue of that nation was desired, it may be found in the present Treaty. This may seem paradoxical, but it should instantly be explained.

The history of the family compact was too well known to require any particular explanation. In the 25th article of that Treaty, was a clause, which gave mutually to the subjects of the contracting parties, the highest privileges and immunities; not because any infraction of them had taken place on the side of the opposite parties, but for the simple reason the framers of the family compact were princes of the same blood. This Treaty had been formally revoked by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, by which it was declared that no such exclusive Treaty should be given. The revocation was afterwards confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1783. But now in the Treaty signed by Mr Eden in 1786, there appeared a full resumption of all the former unjust distinctions of the family compact, which are there taken as an equivalent for the preservation of the Methuen Treaty; though the one is a lawful Treaty not yet expired, and the other an infringement on former Treaties, and a dead letter by the intervention of those of a later date. So much for the good faith, the facility, and the liberality of the French cabinet.

If the present treaty was good, it was now to be observed, that every Minister since the accession of the House of Brunswick, was blameable in not accepting it; as it always made a part of the French to offer what it was their earnest hope would in some moment of delusion be accepted. The pertinency of their politics he had before remarked. It was evident in the case of Holland, which the system had always been to attach to France, with the difference only that Louis XVI. was pursuing a wiser course than Louis XIV. had done. The one wished, by annihilating that Republic, to cast it entirely out of the balance, whilst the other endeavours rather to place it, by gentler means, on his own side of the scale. He was however happy to inform the House, that matters in these States, as far as respected the French influence, were not quite so hopeless as they had been.

In speaking, however, of the dispositions of France, the Right Hon. Gentleman had invariably spoken merely of the caution which should be observed against a direct war. But if he had considered it solely in that point of view, he was sorry to say, he had neither viewed it as a statesman nor a minister. The attacks of France had seldom been made but by indirect attacks. Instead of apprehending a war, we were to suppose, for instance, that the British capital being entirely diverted into the French trade; when that insidious nation had us then bound, would she not dictate to every other state in Europe? and if they looked to Britain as their former supporter, and the unvarying depresser of the Gallic ambition, then France would say, "Her capital is in our hands, from the credit which they are enabled to give; every creditor of ours is therefore her friend, and she will not exercise a resentment which would be fatal to herself."

Mr Fox was then proceeding to ridicule the liberal facility of France, which had been spoken of, when Mr Pitt whispered across the table something, as if intended to enlarge his ideas on that subject. What, said Mr Fox, am I to collect it from the care she has taken to avoid all hostile appearances during the three last years? from her neglect of her marine, and encouragement of her land forces? from the friendly exertions which she has made with the court of Lisbon, to assist us to renew our expiring treaty there? or from the good offices which she has employed in our favour with the court of Russia? Quitting this irony, Mr Fox proceeded to state the present connections of the court of France, which he proved to be much greater than when she formed the powerful confederacy against us during the late war. It was our business, therefore, he observed either to form maritime alliances which would make us a match for France and her allies by sea, or to form continental connections, which would compel her to turn her attentions that way; but, by the impolicy of the present treaty, we put it entirely out of our power to form any treaty; we resigned every thing to France, and left ourselves nothing to give. No power that was ever hostile to France would engage with us, whilst France was to be a nation equally favoured; and France was undoubtedly conscious of this in forming the treaty, and was even satisfied to sacrifice a part of her commerce for a time, whilst she deprived us of every ally, and duped our weakness by the temptation of a transient profit.

The Right Honourable Gentleman had said, that he would avow, in the face of the French minister, his opinion, that the Treaty was more beneficial to Britain than to France. But if the French minister were to address a public assembly, with how much more founded exultation could he address them? he would say,—I have recovered the exemptions in favour of our friends, claimed in the family compact. It is not that I want to give favours to Spain, but that I want favours from them, which they will reciprocally be fond to give; and I have given nothing for this in return, but the reservation of a treaty now in existence, which would have been implied, if it had not been expressed—I have tied up the hands of Britain from forming new alliance, for she has no advantages to hold forth, and have given her a delusive profit, which at my leisure I shall resume—Such would be the triumph of a French minister, and how different would it have been from the triumph pursued on that night by the Right Honourable Gentleman!——He had dwelt with an exultation very usual to him, on the silence of the manufacturers:—Their *silence*! Good God, how had they been silent?——Why, they had only spoken in the strongest terms, by the lips of that Chamber which was to represent the whole of the manufacturers of England. Such was the triumph enjoyed by the Right Honourable Gentleman in the business of the Irish propositions, and yet of that triumph, a few short weeks had seen the rise, the progress, and the termination; and such, it was probable from every appearance, would be the event of the present.

Mr *Fox* then entered into a defence of the report and resolutions of the Chamber, which he proved to be either founded on fact, or drawn from some ambiguity of the articles on which they were founded. He then entered on the commercial parts of the treaty, and first on those which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had called our *natural manufactures*. The natural manufactures of a country were those, he understood, of which they were in full possession of the raw material, either by growing it themselves, or by having the command of it elsewhere. But this was not the case either with our cotton or our woolen manufactures, as far as we required Spanish wool to mix with the latter; since we compelled more than one half of the former from foreign settlements, from whence he could never be secure of the supply. To mention them therefore as natural manufactures, was holding forth a delusive idea, not justified by any statement of the fact, and only calculated to make the House forget by what a precarious tenure these branches of manufactures were retained. By a similar fallacy, the Right Hon. Gentleman, in speaking of smuggled brandies, had "travelled out of the record," to use a legal phrase, when conscious of the inefficacy of the present plan for the suppression of smuggling, he had thought proper to mention future systems, which however had no share in the present discussion; and ye whilst he was dwelling on topics thus irrelevant, he forbade any one else to mention the Methuen treaty, a subject ultimately connected with the present business. The reduction, however, of 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon on brandies could avail but little; in speaking on a former occasion, the Right Hon. Gentleman himself had said, that 40 per cent. was deemed an adequate recompence for the risque and trouble of the smuggler; now the price of brandy being but 20*d.* per gallon, and the duty remaining by the treaty 7*s.* per gallon, it followed that as there was no less than 400 per cent. encouragement to the smugglers, the contraband trade would be pursued as warmly as before. In stating the deficiency of the revenue by the reduction of the duty on this article, the Right Hon. Gentleman had also made a small error in the computation, which he stated only at 20,000 l. but at 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon reduction, the duty on 160,000 gallons would amount to that sum, and it could not possibly be supposed that the remaining 440,000 gallons were made up entirely of Spanish brandy.—He then proceeded to shew, that the defalcations of the revenue would be much beyond what they stated; that the article of rum had been totally omitted, and that they could not possibly be made good in the manner which had been expected.——Even granting, he observed, for a moment, the argument, that it would be made good out of the revenue, superadded, the sacrifice would still be the same, and no argument could apply more strongly under that circumstance, than if the subtraction were made from the actual revenue.—He dwelt for some time on the injury that was offered, by the present Treaty, to Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that the kingdom had refused the boon when offered; but surely if he thought proper to encumber it with conditions humiliating to her constitution, the praise of a spirited rejection only was her's, and the blame was solely imputable to him. He also mentioned the exclusion of the Spanish wines from any reduction of duty in case of a treaty with that kingdom, though the minister had pronounced them to be included together with Portuguese wines, by some implication which he could not possibly understand. On this, he said, looking back to the precarious state in which our commerce was placed by the present treaty, to the defalcation in the revenue, which he knew not how it would be replaced, and above all to the degradation of those which once sustained the dignity of this kingdom, and the independence of Europe, by their firm opposition to the intrigues of France, he thought it encumbent on him to endeavour to procure some further time for deliberation, by moving, "That the chairman do leave the chair."

Mr *Grenville* shewed, that in the woollen and in the cotton manufactures, this country had nothing to dread from a competition with France. He argued also, and very strenuously, that the revenue would be greatly improved; that the profits of smuggling would be put into the public Treasury; and that, in every point of view, the measure proposed would be advantageous to the country.

Mr *Flood* and Mr *Francis* rising at the same time, some altercation took place as to which should speak first.

Mr *Francis*, however, was heard, and urged many arguments against the treaty.

Mr *Flood*, on account of the late hour, declined delivering his sentiments at large, but declared he would vote for the Chairman's leaving the chair, and asking leave to sit, in hopes that he would afterwards have an opportunity of delivering his sentiments.

Mr *Powys* was against the treaty. He said that it was very detrimental in a political sense.

Mr *Baring* said, that there were many advantages and disadvantages in the pending treaty. He entered into many particulars concerning the Methuen treaty; and with regard to the further explanation of the state of our commerce referred gentlemen to Sir Matthew Decker's Essay on the subject.

The question was then put, That the Chairman do leave the chair, and report progress, when the Committee divided—

In favour of Ministry,	252
Opposition,	118
Majority,	134

After some debate, the main question was put, when there appeared,

For Ministry, —	248
Opposition,	116
Majority,	132

Consequently there is a complete and final decision in favour of the Commercial Treaty.

Adjourned Tuesday morning at half past two o'clock.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 13.

The *Speaker* arrived at the House a little before three o'clock, and having waited in vain for a sufficient number of members to form a House, adjourned at half past three.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 13.

SCOTCH PEERAGE.

THE order of the day being read for going into a Committee on the Scotch Peerage, the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

Lord *Stormont* then rose. He presumed that the subject to which he had to request their Lordships present attention was not of that difficult or intricate nature as to require references to law. It was a subject on which the Committee had only to exer-

ceive their judgments, agreeable to the dictates of common ſenſe, and unprejudiced opinions. Having then ſtated, that the matter was not what required a judicial enquiry, but a diſcuſſion agreeable to the beſt exerciſe of their underſtandings, he ſaid, the ſubject related to the Scottiſh Peerage, in which he thought every Lord that was preſent, had either an immediate or a relative intereſt. In ſtating what he had to obſerve, he wiſhed to avoid any obſervation that might touch the rights, or wound the feelings of any Lord, who was a member of that Aſſembly. He then adverted to the circumſtance of the two creations, namely, Lord Abercorn, being created by patent Baron Hamilton, and the Duke of Queenſberry, Baron Douglas. Theſe Noblemen were, before the enjoyment of their Engliſh Peerages, the elected Peers of Scotland. But now the Scotch were deprived of their repreſentation; for they no longer exerciſed their votes as Peers of that kingdom. Therefore the ſixteen Peers that were eſtabliſhed by the Union to repreſent Scotland in that Aſſembly, were thus effectively diminiſhed to fourteen. This was an abridgement of the privilege meant to be enjoyed by the ſaid act, that materially affected the intereſts of Scotland; and he conceived the right, honour, and dignity of the Peerage itſelf. Under this conviction, he thought ſome remedy ſhould be applied that might prevent the progreſs of an evil, which tended to render the repreſentation of the Scotch Peerage extinct in that Houſe; for if all the ſixteen Peers were thus created Engliſh Barons or Dukes, Scotland would not have a ſingle repreſentative in that aſſembly. Having no longer a vote to which their firſt election to ſit in that Houſe entitled them, but only exerciſing their votes as Engliſh Peers, the idea of Scottiſh repreſentation would be thus totally annihilated. If, therefore, the Peers of Scotland, who were only elected out of the Scotch Peers ſitting in that part of Great Britain to repreſent their intereſts in England, were, by the gracious pleaſure of his Majeſty, preferred to Engliſh Peerages, and thus became permanent and hereditary Peers of Great Britain, they ſhould no longer retain their titles as Scotch Peers; as they no longer had a vote for Scotland, agreeable to the principle of the Union, others ſhould be deputed in their places. It was with this idea that he begged leave to move firſt, one of two reſolutions, which the preſent object obviouſly demanded—This was, that it be reſolved, as Lord Abercorn had been created Baron of Hamilton, that he ſhould no longer ſit in that Houſe as a Peer of Scotland.

The Biſhop of *Llandaff* did not conceive that the preſent creations were any branches of the act, reſpecting the ſending ſixteen Peers to repreſent Scotland in that Houſe. When this act was firſt paſſed, or rather under conſideration, had it been propoſed that, inſtead of ſixteen Peers they would have two and thirty, would they have refuſed the offer? They certainly would not. If new Peers were elected, in place of thoſe who were thus honoured by patent with hereditary Engliſh peerages, he ſaw not in what it reduced the privileges of Scottiſh repreſentation in that aſſembly. But he conceived it was a manifeſt encroachment on the Engliſh repreſentation; for, by this means, thoſe who were originally the elected repreſentatives of Scotland became the permanent peers of Great Britain. With regard to the enjoyment of title, every perſon was certainly anxious to preſerve their right and poſſeſſion of it uninfringed. And his Majeſty had very wiſely the power of uſing this prerogative of creation agreeable to his gracious will and pleaſure. It was neceſſary that ſuch a power ſhould be exerciſed by royalty. By this means, thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the high departments of the law, in the army, in the navy, in great civil employments, and whole of great and reſpectable property, his Majeſty had thus an opportunity of rewarding with this eſſential of honour and dignity. And however the poſſeſſion of titles might be cenſured, it was by none but thoſe who did not enjoy them, and none boaſted of their poſſeſſions who had any thing better deſerving their pride. Having thus briefly deſcanted on the ſubject, and the poſſeſſion of title, he agreed with the noble Viſcount in the neceſſity of the motion.

Lord *Morton* ſaid, he differed totally from the learned prelate, and the noble Viſcount. Scotland would ſtill be repreſented by the two noble Lords, in queſtion; nay, it would add to the dignity of the Scotch Peers to be admitted to hold their ſituations among the ſixteen, at the ſame time that they were honoured with the high and dignified honours of an hereditary ſeat in the Britiſh Houſe. He ſhould therefore moſt ſtrenuouſly oppoſe the motion. His Lordſhip ſpoke ſo indiſtinctly, and in ſo low a voice, that it is impoſſible to follow him with accuracy through the whole of what he ſaid.

Lord *Fauconberg* ſpoke in favour of the motion; and was apprehenſive, that if it were not conſented to, the conſequences might be fatal to the peace of the two countries.

Lord *Hopetoun* followed on the ſame ground, and was ſtrenuous in ſupport of the legal right the Scotch Peers had to a new election.

The *Lord Chancellor* was of a different opinion. He made many references to the time of the Union, one article or *iota* of which, he ſaid, he had no inclination to break; but the preſent motion did not, in his opinion, tend to corroborate the articles of the Union. It only ſerved to raiſe a cauſe of jealouſy between two countries, who were at preſent very well diſpoſed to each other. Among a variety of other authorities he quoted Daniel Defoe, in order to ſupport his ideas of the ſubject.

Lord *Loughborough* oppoſed the noble and learned Peer. He obſerved, that with regard to Defoe, he never could conſider him as reſpectable authority. He never before heard him mentioned in that light; and if his Lordſhip would give himſelf the trouble of examining Pope's Works, he would find, indeed, that he was elevated, but his elevation did not proceed from any reſpectability of his talents. The preſent queſtion was undoubtedly of great moment. The noble Lord, who had preceded him, had treated it in a judicial point of view; he conſequently looked for the counſel at the bar, but was diſappointed. In endeavouring to refute the learned Lord, he adduced a multiplicity of incontrovertible authorities; and was convinced, beyond the ſhadow of a doubt, that the Scotch Peers having, at the Union between the two kingdoms, ſurrendered their aggregate right in Parliament for the compenſation of delegating ſixteen of their number to repreſent them, would not on any account admit of the diminution of the number, by involving their ſeparate and diſtinct privileges in the Senate with thoſe of Britiſh Peers.

The *Lord Chancellor* replied.

The queſtion was then put, when a diviſion enſued—

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As ſoon as the Committee was reſumed, Lord Stormont made his ſecond motion as follows:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the Duke of Queenſberry, who was choſen to be of the number of Sixteen Peers, who, by the Treaty of Union, are to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in Parliament, having been created Earl Douglas, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, doth thereby ceaſe to ſit in this Houſe as a repreſentative of the Peerage of Scotland."

This queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

The Houſe roſe ſoon after, it being near ten o'clock.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland voted in the majority.

LONDON, —*Feb.* 14.

The cauſe for poſtponing the diſcuſſion of the Lottery bill from Monday to Tueſday not being generally underſtood, we beg to explain the matter more particularly to our readers. The Houſe of Lords had altered the time when the principal clauſe in the bill was to take place, from the 10th of February until the 14th. The Speaker explained this to the Houſe of Commons on Monday, and a debate was likely to take place, which Mr Fox objected to, as it would tend to interrupt the more important affairs to come before them. Mr Pitt, after acknowledging the excluſive power of the Commons in all caſes of money bills, ſaid, that the amendments which the Houſe of Lords had paſſed were not ſuch as affected the abſolute diſpoſal of the penalty, or the mode by which it was levied. It was only to alter the time of the taking effect of a clauſe which, in reality, was not a clauſe in the ſaid bill, but only a regulation and enforce of one in a former bill. And as the alteration of this time was that of making the date, when the perſon ſhould become liable to the penalties, commence at the 14th inſtead of the 10th of February, he could not conceive it any infringement of the Houſe's privileges in their grants of public monies. The alteration was beſides abſolutely neceſſary, for it was fixed at the 10th of February, and this being the 12th, when the bill was not paſſed, perſons would be liable to the penalties of the act before it really was a law. But as it was likely there might be a difference of opinion on the ſubject, he agreed with Mr Fox in deferring its conſideration until the following day.

Monday, at half paſt eleven, Lord George Gordon appeared again in the Court of King's Bench; and, as ſoon as the cauſe then on trial was over, his Lordſhip addreſſed the Judges, ſaying, he was haraſſed with another vexatious writ of information and ſuggeſtion, exhibited againſt him by the Attorney General, who had commanded him to appear in perſon before the Judges, as he then did, to anſwer all the treſpaſſes, &c. whereof he ſtood impeached. Lord George then ſtated to the Judges, that there was a miſnomer alſo in this third writ, witneſſed by Lord Mansfield, and iſſued by order of the Court, ſigned *Templer*. The firſt from the Octave of St Hilary had miſnamed him *George Gordon*, without any additional titles; the ſecond writ had miſnamed him, *George Gordon, Eſq;* equally deficient; and the third for the Octave of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, on which he then attended, miſnamed him *George Gordon, late of London, Eſq;* He did not know what reaſons could induce the Court to ſport in this manner with his lawful name and titles, which he had not aſſumed or taken up, but which had devolved to him on his birth, as hereditary right; however, he ſaid he did not intend to go into the plea of miſnomers. Here he was interrupted by a young counſellor behind the bar, on the part of the Crown (the Attorney General not attending), who ſaid the Court ought to inſiſt on his Lordſhip's declaring whether he appeared or not before they liſtened to him. Lord George deſired him to hold his tongue till it was his time to ſpeak, and not pretend to point out propriety to the Judges, and interrupt their attention from what he was ſaying. The Judges would ſtop him themſelves if he tranſgreſſed the bounds of the defendant. He was not going to put in any pleas of delay; he only ſpoke up for the honour and regularity of the proceedings of the King's Bench, and wiſhed nothing more than to bring the plaintiff to ſtand trial without any flaws or legal impediment. [Here the Clerk read the information and ſuggeſtion, very long, of ſeveral counts relative to the expedition to Botany Bay.] Lord George Gordon was then aſked by the Clerk, if he was guilty or not guilty? but the Court ordered this information alſo to be put off till next term, when his Lordſhip is to anſwer the queſtion.——The Queen of France's information, which his Lordſhip has not yet pleaded to, muſt be tried firſt.

This morning the following priſoners were executed in the Old Bailey, viz. Samuel Phipps, for ſtealing a gold watch; James Dobſon, for ſtealing a letter containing ſeveral Bank notes; Dennis Sullivan, for breaking open the houſe of Henry Ringing, and ſtealing five ſhillings in halfpence; Robert Horſley, for robbing Jane Bearblock of a metal watch; Joſeph Mander, for ſtealing wearing apparel; William Jones, Henry Staples, and John Turner, for robbing John Pollard of a ſilver watch; William Adams, for ſtealing wearing apparel in the houſe of William Briggs; James Brown, for robbing James Williamſon in Rider's Court, of a guinea; Frederick Daniel Lucas, for robbing James Sewell of two ſhillings; and Joſeph Crawley, convicted laſt ſeſſion, concerned with James Brown in robbing James Williamſon. They came upon the platform a little after eight, and the ſtage dropped about a quarter before nine. They all behaved in a decent manner, ſeeming ſenſible of their melancholy ſituation.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 7751 was drawn a prize of 20 l. and, as firſt drawn, entitled to 1000 l.

No. 9824, 15,968, 37,855, 1000 l. each.

No. 33,423, 500 l. No. 3071, 7353, 15,618, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 1666, 6934, 10,618, 20,249, 21,501, 34,204, 41,070, 42,773, 44,437.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 3624, 500 l. No. 29,632, 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 2277, 21,031, 22,738, 25,379, 44,460.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 14.

"The whole Scotch Peers that are members of the Houſe, and were in London, attended the Houſe yeſterday, upon the buſineſs of the Scotch Peerage. All of them voted for the motion made by Lord Viſcount Stormont, except two, viz. the Earls of Morton and Aberdeen. You may depend on the authenticity of this intelligence, though ſome of our papers, without foundation, give Lord Morton the credit of having ſupported the motion.

"The Speaker came down to the Houſe of Commons to-day, at half an hour after two o'clock, and ſent the Serjeant at Arms with the mace to collect together the members, in order to proceed to ballot for a Committee to decide on the late election for the city of Norwich; but at four o'clock not ſeventy members were come down, on which account the Speaker adjourned, as no buſineſs could precede the ballot; and it is very doubtful whether there will be a Houſe to-morrow, or not, owing to the dread the members have of being choſen on a Committee likely to be kept a long while ſitting, and the remarkable fineneſs of the weather.

"In the Houſe of Lords, their Lordſhips heard counſel at their bar, on an appeal from Scotland, in which *Agnes Kello* was appellant, and *Patrick Taylor* reſpondent. The Solicitor-General and Mr Grant were heard in behalf of the appellant, and contended, that though the appellant had been induced by the reſpondent to copy over a paper from his hand-writing, purporting that *he* was her lawful huſband, no marriage had been contracted between them; they alſo ſtated, that, for five years after this, the reſpondent was ſo conſcious of this, that, during that period, he never appeared to think ſeriouſly of there having been any marriage, and had actually, upon hearing that the appellant was going to be married to another perſon, wiſhed her joy, and taken his leave of her. After Mr Grant had concluded, the Lord Chancellor deſired the counſel to withdraw, and having ſaid a few words to Viſcount Stormont, and other noble Lords around him, adjourned the further hearing of the appeal till to-morrow, when Mr Adam will be heard in behalf of the reſpondent. It was upon a queſtion from the Lord Chancellor, in the courſe of the hearing, admitted by the counſel, that an actual *promiſe* of a marriage did not conſtitute one in Scotland.

"The Marquis of *Buckingham* preſented a petition from Mr Fawkner, (lately returned from his embaſſy to the Court of Portugal) ſetting forth, that his wife had eloped with the Hon. John Townſhend (ſecond ſon to Lord Townſhend) and praying leave to bring in a bill of divorce; and the ſaid petition being granted, the noble Marquis brought in a bill accordingly, which was read a firſt time, and ordered for a ſecond reading to-morrow.

"Mr Irvine, of the Cuſtoms, preſented, agreeable to order, an account of the exports and imports between Great Britain and Portugal, preparatory to the conſideration of the French treaty, and the ſame was ordered to lie on the table; after which their Lordſhips adjourned till to-morrow.

"The Lottery bill, which has cauſed ſo much noiſe in the metropolis, on account of its making it *legal* for the owner of a ticket to inſure it, is to die *ſub ſilentio* in the lower Houſe; and a new bill, which is ready cut and dried, is to be brought in immediately and carried through both Houſes.—What this bill is, is kept a ſecret, on which account the lottery-office keepers know not how to act, and are kept, in fact, from doing any thing.

On Thurſday laſt, was married here, Captain Æneas Mackay, of the Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Campbell, eldeſt daughter of the late Colonel Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine.

On Wedneſday laſt, was married here, William Gordon, Eſq; of Sheep-bridge, of Ireland, to Miſs Mary Elizabeth Gilleſpie, daughter to Dr Thomas Gilleſpie phyſician.

Lady Grant of Monymuſk died here upon Thurſday laſt.

Some days ago arrived here, his Majeſty's commiſſion, appointing James Stewart, Eſq; of Brough, to be Commiſſary of the Commiſſariot of Orkney and Zetland.

The Diligence, Butler, from Leith, arrived at London on the 13th inſt. all well.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of York, held at the Guildhall on Monday, it was agreed to preſent a petition to Parliament to prevent the circulation of counterfeit copper coin.

On the 1ſt inſtant, was opened at Hull, a marine ſchool, founded by the Trinity-houſe, for the education of thirty-ſix boys for the ſea ſervice only:—A ſermon was preached in their chapel on the occaſion, by the Rev. Mr Rogers, maſter of the ſaid ſchool.

The STATE LOTTERY began drawing on Monday laſt. The third day's liſt arrived here this morning, and no prize of conſequence drawn.—A variety of Tickets and Shares, warranted undrawn, are ſelling by JAMES THOMSON and SON, oppoſite the Croſs, Edinburgh, being the only licenſed dealers in Scotland, on their own account. An aſſortment of Numbers will be kept up during the progreſs of drawing.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

BONNETMAKERS OF EDINBURGH, *verſus* PALMER.

THE ſpirited declaration of the very worthy and reſpectable Incorporation of Bonnetmakers of this city, againſt Mr Palmer's new plan of Sunday's poſts, it is ſaid puzzles Miniſtry more than any thing they have met with ſince the Iriſh Propoſitions. Mr Pitt, although he has Mr Palmer's plan greatly at heart, as being entirely approven of by the great body of the merchants, yet is juſtly apprehenſive of incurring the diſpleaſure of the Bonnetmakers of Edinburgh. But it is not their diſpleaſure alone which alarms the Premier. A calculation has been made of the amount of the poſtages paid by this Incorporation, and which *communibus annis* are ſaid not to be leſs than from fourteen to eighteen ſhillings *per* quarter; and as the Bonnetmakers, it is reported, have reſolved neither to write nor receive any more letters if this ungodly practice is longer countenanced, the Miniſter is juſtly alarmed at the proſpect of the defalcation of the public revenue, and for which he has not been prepared in his ways and means for the enſuing year. In the mean time, it is ſaid, that the Bonnetmakers have reſolved, not to ſell Bonnets to any perſon who ſhall either write or receive a letter on the "Lord's Day;" and the clerks in the poſt office are making up an alphabetical liſt of the delinquents, which are to be laid before the Incorporation at their next meeting. Various plans for a compromiſe of this unhappy difference between Government and the Bonnetmakers have been ſuggeſted, the moſt rational of which appears to be the ſcheme of dreſſing all the marching regiments in blue bonnets, ſimilar to thoſe worn by the 42d, the one half of which are to be manufactured at Edinburgh, and the other at Kilmarnock. In the mean time, it is humbly propoſed, that all well diſpoſed perſons will immediately lay aſide that piece of Antichriſtian foppery, commonly called a *hat*; and that they will, in imitation of this worthy Society, appear next Sunday under the decent and reſpectable ſhade of a conſcientious Blue Bonner, as a mark of their deteſtation and abhorrence of this terrible enormity. Bonnets have already been ſent to ſeveral ſuſpected perſons in this city, by order of the Incorporation, in conſequence of which, that article has already advanced about 7 per cent. and it is ſaid, that *M. Mercier*, the author of the celebrated French work, *Mon Bonnet de Nuit*, has received a diploma and a Blue Bonnet from the Incorporation, as an honorary member.

State of the Thermometer ſince our laſt:

			THERMOMETER.
Tueſday, *Feb.* 13.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	24
Wedneſday, — 14.	8 —	A M.	34
	8 —	P. M.	44
Thurſday, — 15.	8 —	A. M.	42
	8 —	P. M.	44
Friday, — 16.	8 —	A. M.	42
	8 —	P. M.	38
Saturday, — 17.	8 —	A. M.	38

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Feb. 15. Diana, Ritchie, from London, with goods.
Nelly, Beattie, from Aberdour, with grain.
James, Caithneſs, from Dundee, ditto.
Betty and Bell, Allan, from Dunbar, with herrings.
16. Friends Endeavour, Hutton, from Alloa, with grain.
Barbara, Gray, from Berwick, ditto.
Illington, Barret, from Lynn, ditto.
Mayflower, Cook, from Yarmouth, ditto.
Margaret and Anne, Comb, from London, with goods.
17. Eliſa, Shatton, from London, with grain.
Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with coals.

SAILED,

Katharine and Iſobel, Lyell, for Perth with goods.

Office of American Claims.

LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS, FEB. 6. 1787.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons who have lodged claims at this Office, have, upon being ſummoned to attend, neglected or omitted to appear in conſequence thereof, this is to deſire, that all claimants to whom ſuch ſummons has been ſent (of which information may be obtained at this Office, in caſe the ſummons has not been received) will by themſelves or their agents, within two months from the date hereof, ſignify at this office their intention of proſecuting their claims; or, in default thereof, it will be preſumed that they mean to relinquiſh the ſame.

JOHN FORSTER, Sec.

KELP.

TO LET, the whole KELP SHORES of the Iſland of Lewis, well known to be of a ſuperior quality to any other in Scotland.

Enquire of Francis Humberſton Mackenzie, Eſq; of Seaforth, the proprietor, or Alexander Mackenzie writer, to the ſignet.

The Edinburgh and Kelſo Fly

WILL ſet out from Mr HORSINGTON's, at the Croſs Keys in Kelſo, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday; and from Mr DUMBRECK's at the White Horſe Inn, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday; preciſely at eight o'clock in the morning. Each Paſſenger to pay Half-a-Guinea, and be allowed one ſtone of luggage; all above to pay one ſhilling per ſtone. Paſſengers taken up on the road to pay 3½d. per mile. Have proper conveniencies for luggage, parcels, &c. The proprietors will not be accountable for caſh forwarded by this Fly as a parcel, without it be particularly entered as ſuch, and paid for accordingly.

N. Thoſe who may have occaſion to take out the full ſeats of this Fly, may be accommodated at an early or later hour.

A HOUSE IN AYR.

TO be SET or SOLD, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

That Large, Commodious, and pleaſantly ſituated Houſe at the head of the Sandgate, Ayr, with offices, a large garden well ſtocked with fruit-trees, and a graſs park, all incloſed with a ſtone wall, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Wright, Collector of Exciſe.

For further particulars, apply to him, or to Mr Charles Shaw, writer in Ayr.

Sale of Houſes in Charles Street.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 7th March 1787, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

That NEW HOUSE, being the third ſtorey of the tenement, lying on the weſt ſide of Charles Street, conſiſting of four rooms and kitchen, with cloſets, a cellar, and other conveniencies, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Æneas Moriſon.

AS ALSO,

The HOUSE, being the fourth and fifth ſtories of the ſaid tenement, conſiſting of ſeven rooms and a kitchen, with cloſets, and two cellars, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr William M'Lean.

The houſes will be ſeen every lawful day, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock afternoon.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of William Buchan, writer to the ſignet, Lady Stair's Cloſe, who has power to conclude a private bargain, previous to the day of ſale.

Luncarty and Perth Bleachfields,

NEAR PERTH, 1787.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and COMPANY, carry on buſineſs at both Fields, and bleach in the beſt manner, at the following prices; and the Cloth returned ſoon.

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 warp,	2½d.	1600,	5½d.
1000 and 1100,	3d.	1700, and all above,	6d.
1200,	3½d.	Diapers,	4d.
1300,	4d	Damaſks,	5d.
1400,	4½d.	Long Lawns,	3o.
1500,	5d.	Cambrics,	4d.

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for theſe Fields is preſently taken in by

JAMES TORRY Merchant, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, William Braidwood iron-monger, Graſs-market; William Coke bookſeller, Leith; James Gillies bookſeller, Glaſgow, John Gray weaver, Dalkeith; John Berrie merchant, ditto; Thomas Mair merchant, Bathgate; Miſs Eupheme Walker merchant, St Andrews; William Main merchant, Cupar Fife; Mrs Janet Bell, Leven; John Melvill and Son, Dyſart; William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy; Mrs Helen Scott, Anſtruther; Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline; James Duncan merchant, Alloa; Mr James Addiſon ſenior, Botrowſtounneſs; David Onchterlonie, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; John Low merchant, Montroſe; John Batt junior, in Cupar Angus; Robert Cargill merchant, Dunkeld; James Glas merchant, Crieff; David Sandeman merchant, and William Sandeman and Company, Perth; Hector Turnbull at Luncarty, and John Turnbull at Tulloch.

HUNTINGTOWER BLEACHFIELD

NEAR PERTH.

RICHARDSON and COMPANY will bleach this ſeaſon at the following prices: All plain Linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding

800 warp, at 2d. per yard.	Long Lawns & Diapers, 3 d.
900 & 1000, 2½ d.	Fine Tweels & Damaſks, 4 d.
1100 & 1200, 3 d.	Cambrics, 4 d.
1300 & 1400, 3½ d.	All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.
1500 & 1600, 4 d.	
1700 & all above, 5 d.	

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

Joſeph Lachlan, at his ſhop oppoſite Libberton's Wynd, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh.

John Low merchant, head of Skinner's Cloſe.

William Robertſon merchant, Leith.

*** The Public may depend on quick diſpatch, and their Cloth whitened and finiſhed to the beſt advantage.

Second Notice—Second Term.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, depending before the Court of Seſſion, at the inſtance of Sir Samuel Hannay of Mocſrum Bart. with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Mr JOHN M'NAUGHT, miniſter of Girthon, and his Creditors, the Lord Hailes, Ordinary, upon the 7th of February current, aſſigned the 1ſt day of March next to the whole Creditors to produce their intereſts, and that for the Second Term, with certification as in a proceſs of reduction and improbation.—And ordained intimation thereof to be made in the Edinburgh Evening Courant, and Caledonian Mercury, in common form, and granted commiſſion for the creditors deponing upon the verity of their debts.

H. S. STEVENSON Clk.

FOR GRENADA,

THE CARRIERE,

ROBERT STEEL Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 15th of February, and clear to ſail the 25th March.

For freight or paſſage, apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the maſter at Greenock.

A good BLACKSMITH, uſed to horſe-ſhoeing and country work, a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and a good MASON, well recommended, and willing to engage to ſerve in Grenada for a term of years, will receive good encouragement from Mr Campbell.

For James River, Virginia,

THE SHIP MERMAID,

CAPTAIN HUNTER,

Now lying at Port Glaſgow, will be ready to receive goods on board by the 10th February, and clear to ſail by the 1ſt of March at fartheſt.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Corbett, Ruſſel, and Co. Glaſgow, or the maſter at Port Glaſgow. This veſſel has moſt excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

Glaſgow, January 30. 1787.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mr Younger in Alloa, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of February inſtant,

The Brigantine Janets,

burthen 130 tons or thereabouts.

Six months credit will be given for the purchaſe money, with proper ſecurity.

And for further particulars apply to John Glen and Company, Grangemouth, who have power to conclude a private bargain; or to Captain James Spittal in Alloa, who will ſhow the veſſel and inventory thereof.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan, vintner, Port-Glaſgow, on Tueſday the 20th February curt. betwixt the hours of twelve and two,

The Ship CYCLOPS,

Burthen about 280 tons, (well calculated for any trade, or may be fitted out for Greenland at an eaſy expence,) as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Port-Glaſgow.

Inventory and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of John Dunlop, or James Shaw, Merchants there, to whom perſons intending to purchaſe may apply, betwixt and the day of ſale.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

at Berwick upon Tweed,

A HULL of a new Brig,

about 140 tons meaſurement, will carry 9 keels of coals at 11 feet water, and ſhift without baliaſt, is extraordinary well timbered, and a large ſcantling, all Engliſh oak, is moſtly ſkin'd below the wales with 3 inches oak plank, and three wales of 4½ inches Suſſex plank; well anſwer well where burden and diſpatch is required; can be launched at five days notice.

Length of the Keel 60 feet.
Breadth of Beam 20 ditto.
Depth of the Hold from the ceilling to the Deck 13 ditto.

Likewiſe, to be SOLD at the ſame place, a VESSEL, about 80 Tons bounty meaſurement, built after the model of the Berwick Smacks, will be fit for any trade, particularly the Herring Fiſhing; will be ready to launch about June next, or ſooner if required.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Arthur Byram of Berwick aforeſaid.

A COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET,

CAMERON HOUSE, with Stable, Coach Houſe, &c. to LET, ſituate within a mile and a half of Edinburgh, near the Dalkeith road, and will be let with or without ground.—Apply to Mr Mitchelſon, Nicolſon Street.

Ware-Rooms in Bridge-Street for Sale.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 20th February current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

Theſe two WARE-ROOMS on the eaſt ſide of North-Bridge-Street, poſſeſſed by Mr Brown and Mr Louden, being the firſt flat above the ſhops of a tenement nearly oppoſite to the General Poſt-Office. The preſent yearly rent is 38 l. Sterling.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor, or John Syme, at Mr Mitchelſon's Nicolſon ſtreet, either of whom will ſell the ſaid Ware-Rooms by private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

Sale of Lands in the County of Perth,

AND INTIMATION TO CREDITORS,

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of MONESS, the Lands of KILLICHASSIE, and the Lands of BITCASTLE, lying in the pariſhes of of Dull and Logierate, on the ſides of the river Tay, near ſix hundred pounds ſterling of yearly rent.—The day of Sale, which will be in the courſe of next ſummer, and fourther particulars, will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

AND,

THE CREDITORS of Mr JAMES STEWART FLEMYNG of Moneſs are requeſted, without delay, to lodge their grounds of debt and affidavits on the verity, with Mr Alexander Nairne, accountant in Edinburgh, to whom Mr Flemyng has conveyed his Eſtate in truſt, for payment of his debts, or with Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 19th day of March next, between four and five o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Whitſunday next,

The Brewery, Dwelling-houſe, and o-

ther buildings, with the adjoining Area, belonging to the Corporation of the Royal Infirmary, and lying in the cloſe that leads from the Cowgate to the Infirmary, called "Robertſon's Cloſe," all lately rented by Lady Seton, and now poſſeſſed by Mr Symington brewer, and his ſubtenants.—Alſo the Tenement of Land belonging to the Royal Infirmary called "Baillie's Land," with the area and pertinents, entering from the Cowgate, oppoſite Cant's Cloſe, and extending backward to the Infirmary property, in Robertſon's Cloſe, above mentioned, all poſſeſſed by Mrs Graham and her ſubtenants. The houſes and other buildings above mentioned are at preſent in diſrepair, and partly ruinous; but the areas are valuable, and their value muſt be greatly enhanced by conſequence of the erection of the South Bridge.

The meaſures of the grounds are as follow:

95 Feet in front along College Street, oppoſite the Infirmary gate.
25½ Feet fronting the Cowgate.
155 Feet fronting Robertſon's Cloſe.
100 Feet fronting Lady Yeſter's Church-yard.

The whole Area contains one rood ſeven falls and twenty-eight ells of Scots meaſure.

For other particulars, pleaſe apply to Arch. Hope, Treaſurer to the Infirmary, at the Royal Bank, or to Robert Boſwell, writer to the ſignet, St Andrew's Square, who will ſhow the conditions of ſale, title-deeds, and plan of the grounds.

Sale of Oak Wood.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 23d of March 1787, at Drummond Caſtle,

The extenſive natural OAK WOODS of Drummond and Balloch, to commence cutting the enſuing ſeaſon, lying in the pariſh of Muthil, and within a mile of Crieff. The woods are ſituated within about eighteen miles of Stirling and Perth, from both which places there are good carriage roads.

The Forreſters, who will be heard of at Drummond, will ſhow the woods; and David Robertſon at Drummond, or William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, will ſhow the articles and conditions of ſale, and inform as to other particulars.

The ſale to begin at twelve o'clock forenoon.

BY ADJOURNMENT,

Sale of Vicarſgrange.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 6th day of March 1787, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon.

The Lands of VICARSGRANGE, (with or without the Superiority annexed thereto, as purchaſers ſhall incline,) in the pariſh of Kinghorn, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt between the populous towns of Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, about a mile from each, commanding an extenſive view of the coaſt of Fife, the Frith, and the oppoſite Lothian ſhores, and affording a moſt delightful ſituation for building. Along the ſhore are extenſive quarries of excellent Limeſtone, which have never been worked, conveniently ſituated for ſea-carriage, and plenty of good free ſtone. The lands are well ſupplied with running water; they are at preſent under leaſe at a low rent to one tenant, who has the means of manuring them plentifully, and whoſe tack will expire at Martinmas 1789, when a conſiderable riſe of rent may certainly be obtained. The lands hold of the Crown, and a purchaſer ſo inclining can be accommodated with a freehold qualification for the county of Fife.

Mr John Stock, brewer at Bridgeton, near Kirkcaldy, will ſhow the lands; and the articles of roup and conditions of ſale, &c. will be ſhown by Mr James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or Captain Beatſon at Dyſart, the proprietor, any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply betwixt and the day of ſale.

Judicial Sale—By Adjournment,

AND

UPSET PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament, or new Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 2d day of March 1787, between the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to Andrew Cranſton, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe, viz.

I. The TENEMENT of HOUSES and PERTINENTS, lying in the Abbey, ſet in Tack to Mrs Binning; the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 1 s. 10 d. and the upſet price, which was formerly fixed at 565 l. 2 s. 2d. being 12 years purchaſe of the rent, is now reduced to 500 l. Sterling.

II. The TENEMENT of HOUSES, lying in the Abbey, now, or lately poſſeſſed by Andrew Cranſton, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford; the free yearly rent amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 9-12ths Sterling, valued at 268 l. 18 s. 1 d. 6-12ths, being at the rate of 10 years purchaſe; but the upſet price is now reduced to 250 l.

III. The YEARLY FEU-DUTY of Eight Pounds Sterling, and the Caſualities of ſuperiority exigible, by Andrew Cranſton, in virtue of a feu-charter, granted by him to the late George Millar, brewer in the Abbey. This ſuperiority is proven to be worth 168 l. Sterling, being 21 years purchaſe of the feu-duty; but the upſet price is now reduced to 135 l. Sterling.

The conditions of ſale and title-deeds, are in the office of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie junior, writer to the ſignet.

A SLOOP FOR SALE

AT GRANGEMOUTH,

THAT upon Friday the 23d February current, betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and two in the afternoon, there is to be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of George Walker, vintner in Grangemouth,

The Good SLOOP, called the

Margaret and Janet

OF CARRON,

ARCHIBALD HIGGENS Maſter,

About 85 Tons Burdens, not above twenty months old.

The Sloop is an excellent ſailer, well found, and perfectly adapted for the coaſting or fiſhing trade, and was built in the neighbourhood of Carron.

The Inventory of the Sloop and articles of roup, will be ſhown every day by the Captain on board.

Copies of them may alſo be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Day, at Mr Higgins of Newck, near Airth; with whom, or the Captain on board, any perſon intending to purchaſe may correſpond.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Leaſe, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitſunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Ariſaig, along the ſide of Lochmorar, near the ſea-coaſt, and county of Inverneſs.

Theſe Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheep walks, and ſtore poſſeſſions of great extent, near the ſea ſide, having abundance of heath and graſs, and never ſubject to deep falls of ſnow, which ſeldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in ſeparate lots or farms, as offerers incline; though, as the lands lie in a ſtretch along the ſide of Lochmorar and contiguous, would anſwer beſt to be let in one lot.

Any perſons wiſhing for a leaſe of ſuch grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the ſignet, Prince's ſtreet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chiſholm in Ariſaig, will ſhow the farms.

Farms in the Shires of Berwick and Roxburgh.

To be Let for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on—The entry to be at Whitſunday 1787.

ALL and Whole the Stock or Store Farm of BYRECLEUGH and HANDAXWOOD, lying in the pariſhes of Longformacus and Crainſhaws, and ſhire of Berwick. This Farm is of great extent, and well known to be of excellent good quality for paſturage of ſheep of all kinds, and is very healthy.

The Farm of FAUGH-HILL, conſiſting of 858 Engliſh acres, lying in the pariſh of Bowden and ſhire of Roxburgh. In this Farm there are ſundry well watered incloſures; it is very fit for corn and paſture, and for turnip, and may be much improved, as there is great appearance of ſhell marle on the premiſes. And

The NETHER-MILL of BOWDEN, aſtricted multures, and Mill Lands belonging thereto, lying in the pariſh of Bowden, and ſhire of Roxburgh.

William Edgar at Byrecleugh will ſhew that Farm, and propoſals for it may be given in to Mr Robert Tait, Chamberlain to the Duke of Roxburgh, at Broxmouth. The Baron Officer at Bowden will ſhow the Farm of Faugh-hill and Bowden-mill; and perſons deſigning to take any of the Farms, may addreſs their propoſals to Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or to Mr Ker at Broomlands, near Keiſo. All propoſals not accepted will be kept ſecret.

SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Haddington.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 8th day of March next, between the hours of five and ſix o'clock in the evening,

The HOUSE and OFFICES of CONGALTON, lying in the pariſh of Dirleton, with the Garden, Pigeon-houſe, and Incloſures, to the extent of about 150 acres.

The articles of roup and title-deeds to be ſeen in the hands of Charles Innes, clerk to the ſignet; and any perſon inclining to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to the ſaid Charles Innes.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of James Maccolm vintner in Wigtown, upon Wedneſday the 11th day of April next, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

The Lands of KNOCKENCURR, lying in the pariſh of Kirkinner, and county of Wigtown, and upon the ſide of the public road leading from the burgh of Wigtown to the burgh of Whithorn. They contain about 150 Scots ſtatute acres, are completely incloſed and ſubdivided with new ſtone dykes. The lands have been all improved by lime and ſhells, and have now been in paſture for ſeveral years.—There are in the middle of them a new dwelling houſe, and a complete ſet of offices with ſlate roofs. On one ſide is a large garden, well incloſed and laid out; and on the other an orchard and ſeveral acres of planting, in a very thriving condition. The lands are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 50 l. Scots, and hold of the Crown.

Alſo, an INCLOSURE of about 11 acres in extent, lying upon the north ſide of the burgh of Wigtown, of exceeding rich land, lately laid down with graſs ſeeds, and ſurrounded with a new wall built of ſtone and lime; together with a barn, byre, ſtable and cart-ſhade, all with ſlate roofs, ſituated on one ſide of the premiſſes, which muſt render the property very defireable.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Maxwell writer in Edinburgh, or William Maeconnell writer in Wigtown, in whoſe hands are the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, the conditions of ſale, and plans of the ſubjects.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Eſtate of Redcaſtle.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the pariſhes of Kilernan and Kilmuir-Weſter, and county of Roſs. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate converſion of the victual, they yield of yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extenſive, and ſtill in their natural ſtate, they are capable of great improvement. Their ſituation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable frith of Beauly which bounds them on the ſouth, for the ſpace of about five miles. They are diſtant from the burgh of Inverneſs only about two miles. The ſoil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the ſouth expoſure, the crops are more early than in the moſt ſoutherly parts of Scotland. The manſion-houſe is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extenſive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the beſt quality. There is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhing upon the eſtate, and white fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh of all kinds. The low country game upon it is plenty; and all ſorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is ſome natural wood, and the plantations upon the eſtate are extenſive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the eſtate will ſhew the lands; and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of ropp are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any perſon may apply who wiſhes to purchaſe by private bargain.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By Adjournment, and Upſet Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of February 1787, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and others after mentioned, which belonged to Thomas Buſby of Ardwell, viz.

That Garden and Meadow lying within the territory of the burgh of Dumfries, preſently poſſeſſed by George and William Manderſon, with the Houſes built upon the ſame, excepting the houſes and offices preſently poſſeſſed by Dr Babington and Miſs Lawries, formerly ſold.

The proven rent of theſe ſubjects is L. 60 13 4

And the proven value, at twenty-two years purchaſe of the gardens, and twelve years purchaſe of the houſes, the whole being held ſee of the town of Dumfries for a triffling feu-duty, is L. 1280 : 7 : 3 at which they were formerly expoſed, but the upſet price is now reduced to L. 1000.

The garden and meadow above mentioned are ſet, in ſub, to the ſaid George and William Manderſon, for twenty-one years after Whitſunday 1779, at the yearly rent of L. 6 Sterling, the tenants paying all public burdens, excluſive of a houſe upon the premiſſes, ſet at L. 6 yearly, ſo that a purchaſer at the upſet price, will have above 6 *per cent.* his money.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and further information may be procured from Alexander Young, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt March 1787, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN,

NEWARK, lying in the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Irongray, ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton Bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cobbexholm, Newtonbraes, Whinnyhill, Ingleſton, Gateſide, or Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a ſalmon fiſhing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the pariſh of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This eſtate is of a remarkable good ſoil, well incloſed and ſubdivided with thriving full grown hedges; it is at preſent in good condition, and there is ſufficiency of ſhell marl upon it to keep it ſo. It contains about 1870 Engliſh acres, viz. of 1500 are arable and meadow, about 90 woodland, and the remainder very good paſture. The preſent rent is L. 1 s. 1 d. Sterling, and the tenants beſide pay the ſchool and ſchool ſalary; but a conſiderable riſe of rent may be depended on at the expiry of the current leaſe. It holds of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at L. 10 s. Scots. The trinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

The woods are well incloſed, and very thriving; at the cutting they ſold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are preſently fit for ſale.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries; and it has many delightful ſituations upon it for building a manſion-houſe, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole gentlemens ſeats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway Frith, and the Cumberland hills; and there is a good free-ſtone quarry on the eſtate, near a proper ſtance for a manſion-houſe.

Mr W. Black, at Nando's Coffeehouſe, London, can give a full deſcription of this eſtate.

II. The Thirty-ſhilling Lands of OVER BARNCLEUGH, lying in the ſaid pariſh and county, within a mile and a half of Clowden, conſiſting of about 200 Engliſh acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moſs, where there is an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhell marl.

Theſe lands are all ſufficiently incloſed and ſubdivided with good ſtone walls. The preſent rent is only 30 l. but when the current leaſe expires at Martinmas 1787, a conſiderable riſe will be got.

The teinds are valued, and the purchaſer will have right to them.

III. Theſe parts of the Barony of GLASSNOCK, lying in the pariſh of Peningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Glaſſnocks and Kirkleal, with a Salmon-fiſhing in the river Bladnoch.

Theſe are good grazing lands both for black cattle and ſheep. They are ſet for one year, from Whitſunday 1787, at a rent of of 133 l. 15 s. 4 d. and a greatriſe of rent may be expected on a leaſe of endurance. The teinds are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens.

The title-deeds, conditions of ſale, tacks, rentals, plans and meaſurements of the ſeveral eſtates before mentioned, will be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and, for further information, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

John Linton, in Gateſide, near Dumfries, will ſhow the eſtate of Clowden; and Mr Cockburn, at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigtonſhire.

Judicial Sale of Lands,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and ſhire of Wigton.

TO be expoſed to public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 7th March next, at five o'clock afternoon;

LOT I. The Lands of CAIROCH, CRAIGLOUR, and BLACKMARK, lying in the pariſh of Dalry, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The free proven rent whereof is L. 97 : 4 : 5 4-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 2333 : 6 : 8. The valued rent of theſe lands is L. Scots.

LOT II. The Lands of FINGLAND, lying in the ſaid pariſh and ſhire, the free proven rent whereof is L. 70 4-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 1685 : 6 : The valued rent of theſe lands is L. 225 Scots.

LOT III. The Lands of CORNHARROW and LITTLE CORLAE, with the ſuperiority of the third part of KNOCKSTING, lying in the ſaid pariſh and ſhire. The proven rent of the property lands is L. 43 : 2 : 10 and the whole to be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 10 9 s. 4 d. The valued rent of theſe lands is L. 203 : 6 : 8. All the above lands are held blench of the Crown.

LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

LOT IV. The Lands of CULMALZIE and KIRKBRYNE, lying in the pariſh of Kirkinner, with the ſuperiority of the 40 ſhilling land of old extent of OCHTREE, lying in the pariſh of Pennington. The free proven rent of the property lands is proven to be L. 137 : 8-12ths; and the whole to be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 3295 : 11 : 4. The valued rent of theſe lands is L. 18 s. 8 d. Scots.

LOT V. The Lands of AIRLIES, lying in the ſaid pariſh of Kirkinner, the free proven rent whereof is L. 33 : 4-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 808 : 4-12ths. The valued rent of this farm is L. 76 : 16 : 0 Scots.

LOT VI. The Lands of ALTICRY, lying in the pariſh of Mochrum, the free proven rent whereof is L. 45 : 10-12ths. To be expoſed at the upſet price of L. 11 s. 8 d. The valued rent of this farm is L. 95 Scots.

The above lands hold blench or feu of the Crown.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of ſeſſion. For particulars, apply to Archibald Tod, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale.

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